THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
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MIDNIGHT.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1870.

SENATE.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD BRIDGE

The House bill, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers by the Louisiana and Missouri Railroad Company, as amended by the Senate Committee on Post-offices, was passed.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE—IS A CLOUD.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from further consideration of various petitions referred to that Committee for female suffrage.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. WILSON from the Military Committee reported back the bill to authorize the promulgation of general regulations for the government of the army and other purposes.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the joint resolution to prevent

OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION

of the Ohio river, prohibiting further construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, unless it shall be so constructed that the channel span shall have under said bridge a clear headway at low water of one hundred feet below the floor beams suspended.

INJURY TO COMMERCE.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke of the interference of the bridge as now being constructed, with a commerce reaching in the aggregate seven hundred millions of dollars per annum. The matter was one in which the whole people of the United States were interested. The design was merely to stop the construction of the bridge until Congress or the courts could take action. The Board of Engineers had reported that the bridge would undoubtedly be a serious

IMPEDIMENT TO NAVIGATION.

What was now asked was to compel the company to change the bridge two hundred feet above low water mark.

SHOULD THE COMPANY BE REIMBURSED?

Mr. SCOTT was opposed to taking up the bill unless provision should be made that the company should be reimbursed for any additional expense they might incur by any change to be made. There was a huge commercial interest growing strictly in accordance with the existing law.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 15.

The expiration of the morning hour at this point, prevented further consideration of this subject.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would lead on the bill for the improvement of the Cumberland river, to be considered on Monday in the morning hour.

THE OPENING WEDGE FOR A BIG PURCHASE.

During the morning hour, Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution for the protection of the interests of the people that in the present disturbed relations of the Government of the United States and of Spain and the threatened establishment of a High Commission for discussing the subjects of difference between them was a highly injudicious event, that the British North American possessions are in their very nature an obstacle to permanent harmony between the two countries, and that, recommending to the commission to provide for the cession of those possessions to the United States, in consideration of the free navigation of the waters of that region.

Mr. HOWARD asked unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CAMERON objected, and the resolution went over.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was proceeded with. Various amendments of minor importance were acted on, including one for a general increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus, which the Committee on Appropriations opposed, which, after a lengthy discussion, was rejected. Upon the bill being reported from the Committee, the whole of the amendments previously adopted were concurred in, excepting those upon which the special votes were required, including that increasing the judicial salaries and touching pardons as evidence in the Court of Claims. The latter repeals the provision for the taking of possession of a pardon as evidence of disloyalty.

COURT OF CLAIMS—ITS JURISDICTION.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the impression conveyed in Judge Peckham's decision of the rejection of rebel cotton claimants from the Court of Claims left them without remedy was erroneous. Congress was

ITS POWERS DEFINED.

Mr. CONKLING said that under the practice in the Court of Claims the exclusion was not of the person who had taken the amnesty oath, but of those who specifically accepted pardon. In establishing the Court Congress had distinguished between great criminals, who should be admitted to it. Some distinction on the pension rolls should be made in

COTTON CASES.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Mr. BAYARD regretted that the Senator from New York (Conkling) still sought to keep up the lines of demarcation occasioned by the war. For himself, he preferred to see such differences extinguished as between citizens of a common country. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House met at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Kelsey, (N. Y.) from the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Longhridge in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, as a relation to National Cemeteries.

THE GOVERNMENT TITLE TO ARLINGTON.

Mr. HOUGHTON argued that there was no question as to the title of the Government to the Arlington National Cemetery. It rested on the right of conquest in the first place, and in the second place upon the decision of the Supreme Court on the subject of national cemeteries.

THE COUNTS WERE OPEN

to the descendants of General Lee, and if they had any claim to the Arlington property they could go into the Courts and test it. The gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Jones, erred in supposing that the American people would ever suffer the bodies of Union soldiers to be dug up by a prowling hyena or malignant traitor.

Mr. HOLMAN said there was no proposition before the House to interfere with national cemeteries. The House would not consider it for a moment.

The amendment was rejected and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

OUR NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY LINE.

The committee next took up the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requiring the President to co-operate with the government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commission to run and establish the plan and estimates of Brigadier General Humphreys, of the Corps of Engineers, for the survey of the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions between Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, and appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually for the expense of the work.

COLLISIONS THUS AVOIDED.

Mr. SWANN, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the purport of the bill, and, the fact that it was recommended by the President in his message to Congress. He (the speaker) was opposed to the appointment of a High Commission for discussing the subjects of difference between them was a highly injudicious event; that the British North American possessions are in their very nature an obstacle to permanent harmony between the two countries, and, recommending to the commission to provide for the cession of those possessions to the United States, in consideration of the free navigation of the waters of that region.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley Street.

MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 28th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GIDEON W. HAMBERLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
Secretaries.
jn27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111¼@111¼.

THE FRENCH RELIEF COMMITTEE of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, report as the grand total of their receipts thus far, $77,630 94.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS in the House have wisely decided not to report any bill relating to the Alabama claims, but to leave the whole subject to the judgment and decision of the Joint High Commission.

THE BILL to provide for protecting life and property on steamboats has passed the House. It is intended not only to secure the safety of passengers, but it also regulates the transportation of freight. It seems, however, to be a very lame conclusion after going into very minute details for the extinguishment of fires, and the number, kind and quality of boats, &c., to wind up with a penalty for a violation of the Act of $200 fine, one half to go to the informer.

WHEN MR. POOL presented the petition against the removal of the disabilities of ex-Governor Vance, Senator Thurman declared that the signatures must have been forged because they were all in the same handwriting. Mr. Pool now submits affidavits attesting the genuineness of the signatures. We suppose the next step will be to object to the genuineness of the affidavits. In the meantime Governor Holden's impeachment drags along, and so does ex-Governor Vance.

FROM PRESENT APPEARANCES, it is said, that the punishment to be inflicted on the First class will in all probability be that introduced in Mr. Butler's amendment. A Court of Inquiry will have to determine who were the ringleaders and instigators, and the difficulty to determine this will probably result in a general court-martial of the whole class. In this event, the probabilities are that the punishment inflicted will be refusing those found guilty of the customary furlough on graduation.

AN ACT was recently passed by the Legislature of Tennessee, requiring travelling commercial agents representing business parties non-residents of that State, to pay a privilege tax of fifty dollars, and a further tax of five dollars in each county in which they may do any business. Any local agent of any Insurance Company, whether State or foreign, pays an annual privilege tax of twenty-five dollars, and a further tax of ten dollars in each county. There are about eighty counties in the State of Tennessee.

REAR ADMIRAL S. P. LEE telegraphs from Key West to the Secretary of the Navy, that no news of the Tennessee can be expected until the return of the Tybee from San Domingo, the last of the month. Some of our daily journals, fearful that they will not have the opportunity grant ed them of abusing the President, have made up their minds to do so in advance, and accuse him of being the cause of the disaster, should any have occurred. General Grant had as little to do with the Commission sailing in the Tennessee as those ill-timed abusive journals.

THERE WILL be a desperate fight against going into Committee of the Whole, and should they succeed, the friends of Mr Hoopers bill are fearful it will not be reached this session. There is no chance whatever apparently, of reaching it, save by going through the whole calendar, as there will be a union between the Iron, Coal and Salt men who are afraid to have the bill called up for fear of "Riders" and will unite with those opposed to the repeal of the tax to keep the bill just where it is. They are strong enough to accomplish this, and the result will probably be that the bill will go over until next session. The fear arises on the part of these iron, coal and salt men, who are afraid that the duty on these articles will be reduced by compromise with the friends of the Income Tax.

THE POST calls attention to the fact of the impeachment of Governor Clayton of Arkansas, and moralizes over the fact that it is done by a Republican Legislature. The effort is, as usual, perfectly silly and contemptible, if the *Post* knew better, and if it did not, its ignorance should be pitied rather than condemned. The vote stood 38 to 42. Of these 42, thirty were Democrats. The other 12 were Brooks' and Johnson's partizans. Thirty-eight Republicans voted against impeachment, and had it not been for the thirty Democrats, Governor Clayton would not have been impeached. Even these thirty Democrats declare that the impeachment is all a farce, but that it is done to get rid of Clayton, and let Johnson take the Executive chair during the trial, in order to defeat the judgment of the Supreme Court.

DEATH OF WM. DILWORTH, SR.

On Saturday morning, after a brief sickness, our venerable friend passed from this scene of strife, and gloom and weariness to that other scene of glory and blessedness which is the rare resting place of all whose probation here has been so nearly without spot or blemish as, according to the testimony of all who knew him was that of the venerated and now lamented William Dilworth. To forty-four years covered by our personal memory, we add on the authority of an aged citizen, his recollection extending twenty years further back, when we say that during more than three score years this good man has been going in and out among the busy men of the present and the past generation in Pittsburgh, engaging at times, largely in business, always taking on himself a full share of every Christian and charitable enterprise, and among his friends rejoicing with those who rejoiced, and weeping with those who wept, marking his entire pathway through life with deeds of generosity and benevolence, rising a large family, as but few families among us have been raised; seeking no office and refusing no public trust where no reward was to be received and only good to be done for others; passing through those many and varied experiences without suspicion or reproach. For many years past it has been his habit to come almost daily from his ancient suburban home to the city, where he would call at the counting rooms of his several sons or upon some old friend, and whether at these resorts, or as he walked about our streets, by whomsoever met, by old men or young men, he was greeted with the respect and deference due only to age and worth. He found pleasure in extending cordial greeting and kindly counsel to the young; also, in recounting memories of the past with the old. He was venerated alike by all as a patriarch of the olden time, linking it with the present. He was ripe for the sickle and has been gathered and garnered to live on earth only in the memories of those to whom he was endeared, but forever in the house of many mansions, "not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

OUR POSITION.

The *Dispatch* undertakes to arraign our course on the subject of reform. As is usual with that paper, it is to be found in company with the *Commercial* and *Post*, in its attacks on the GAZETTE. Possessed of no sterling principles to guide or direct it, and being governed only by the wish to make money, coupled with the desire to gratify its revenge, it is not to be expected that such a journal could ever rise from out the mud and mire. It is consistent, because the two objects we have already named—money and revenge—are the great aims of its life, and in this it is thoroughly consistent. It has no desire to rise out of its mean estate, for it revels in the daily work it performs. This journal—and such a journal—undertakes to arraign us, for our action in the case of the Allegheny Fee Bill.

We are pleased at the ground taken by the *Dispatch*. We would feel as much humiliated by its compliments, as we feel proud of its abuse, to which we are accustomed. We know that whatever it has advocated of late has been lost; and that what it opposes is cherished by the people. Its course in this county proves conclusively that the public place no reliance on it, and rather avoid its recommendations than follow them. The recent election is an illustration of this position, where it labored so strenuously, along with the *Commercial* and *Post*, to defeat one of our candidates, and miserably failed.

We know the secret cause of its anger against the GAZETTE. That it is a purely personal matter we are well aware, and frankly confess that we are not in the least worried or alarmed over the fact. We intend to pursue the course we have marked out, and to do so in a manner that will teach better and higher authorities than the *Dispatch*, that we are in earnest. Nor do we propose to drift quietly along and be subjected to the slime of every knave that may choose to void his rheum on us. When any one worthy of a blow strikes at us we intend to make him feel that neither the people nor ourselves are disposed to be trifled with by a handful of men. With this understanding we simply say to those men—go on, if you can stand it we can.

The *Dispatch* thinks that the Conference Committee will do nothing, and that Mr. Graham will introduce a bill that will meet all the requirements of the resolutions. So be it. We shall take no exceptions to any such bill, and will endorse it. But we give fair warning now, that we care not who offers it, if it is trammelled with any such miserable provision, excepting the officers elected under these resolutions, we shall denounce it, and those of our own members who vote for or present it. This fact might as well be understood first as last. These officers were elected with a full knowledge that our members were pledged to cut down the reported office returns, and they never opened their mouths against it. On the contrary they endorsed the resolutions, and went before the people claiming that they advocated them. At the outset, more in a spirit of charity than of real justice, we deprecated interfering with the fees of those officers not elected under those resolutions. We say more in a spirit of charity than of justice, did we do this, because we knew that one officer at least, then in office, advocated those resolutions to the people from the stump. He might readily have come justly under the provisions of the bill, but we advocated that it should only extend to those who had been elected under those resolutions. Having done this we do not propose to go one step further. If anything, our inclination is to uncover some of the ground we have already passed over. But we shall be content with any bill that lives up to those resolutions, and we think that this can be accomplished without interfering with those found in office at the time the election was held.

It has been asserted that we are interfering with the individual judgment of the members from Allegheny. Even if this were true, it seems from Mr. Robb's declaration at the time he made his amendment, that in this particular we do not stand alone. Mr. Robb claims that he is governed in his actions by two letters from certain gentlemen of this city, and that he further is endorsed by other citizens. If we are interfering with the individual judgment of Mr. Robb, he has most certainly no right to complain, after such statements. But the fact is, that we are not interfering with the judgment of our members. That judgment was made up, and agreed upon, before they were elected. It was the judgment of the Convention, and the individual members have no right to any judgment in the matter. The officers they have excepted, were included *before* election, and it is all idle folly now to talk, after election, about a man having the right to exercise his opinion directly contrary to what he pledged his constituents he would do, when he became elected.

We are satisfied with any bill, whether gotten up by Mr. White, Mr. Graham or Mr. Robb, and will thoroughly endorse it, provided it meets the requirements of the resolution; but we shall condemn any bill that undertakes to violate the expressed understanding of the people. This is our position, and the *Dispatch* may make the most of it.

LUXURY OF TRAVEL.

If those Americans who lived at the close of the last and beginning of the present century, or even at a later date were to awake from the slumbers of the tomb, nothing would astonish them more than the improvements which have been made in the modes of travel, which are enjoyed by the present generation. There are men living now who remember the time when members of Congress, merchants and others had to make long journeys on horse-back to the national Capital, and the eastern cities, from the remotest settlements of the country. Such journeys were necessarily tedious. Those which it required weeks to perform, can now be accomplished in less than as many days. The fatigue endured by those of the past generation in journeying to and fro is unknown as useful now.

The ordinary passenger cars on any of our well-equipped roads, it was supposed a few years ago, afforded all the accommodation and convenience necessary to the comfort of the traveler. These, however, are rarely patronized now, except between way stations, on short lines, or accommodation trains. Through passengers, on long lines, almost universally take passage by the Pullman Palace Coach, invented by Geo. M Pullman Esq., of Chicago, and decidedly the most luxurious car to be found in any country. The Pullman cars are of the very finest and most artistic workmanship, and possess all the convenience of a well appointed house. They are constructed of the finest woods, and their fittings are of the most superb description. The best and most skillful mechanics both of this country and of Europe are employed in their construction, and neither expense nor labor is spared to make them, as they are, models of convenience and comfort. The wood of which they are built, their veneerings, silver work, upholstery, tapestry, furniture the gorgeous and exquisite finish have been so frequently described at length in our local columns, that it would be a work of supererogation to say more here. Any one who wishes can sleep comfortably while going at the rate of thirty miles an hour on any of the leading railroads in the country.

The Pullman hotel cars are worthy of special notice. They contain all the appointments of a most luxurious home, having drawing rooms, dormitories, dining saloons and kitchens, all furnished in the best style, and possessing every necessary convenience. In these palaces on wheels families can travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and enjoy at the same time all the luxuries and privacy of their own domiciles. One of these rolling hotels can be chartered from the Pullman Palace Company for any distance and any length of time, and arrangements can be made with the managers of the different railroads, so the parties can have the hotel cars run on a switch at any desired point, remain as long as they wish, and then proceed on their journey, so they need not travel in the night unless they prefer to do so. We have often thought that this would be a much more rational way of spending the summer than by making more perilous journeys over the sea to Europe. At all events, Americans should see their own country before they visit foreign lands. We have met Americans in Paris who knew nothing of the United States beyond Boston, New York and Washington. The journey across our own continent can be made at less expense, with greater comfort and enjoyment than it can be to insular and continental Europe.

The capital of the Pullman Palace Company is now said to be eight millions of dollars. They own three hundred and twenty coaches, which are run over 25,000 miles of railway, a length equal to the circumference of the globe. We had the pleasure of traveling last summer in a *suite* of these coaches from St. Louis, Mo., to Denver in Colorado Territory, the value of which was estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. It is not to be wondered at, then, that we made that long journey of nearly one thousand miles with as much ease and comfort as if we had been seated in one of the best parlors of the most princely palaces that stand on Fifth Avenue, New York. It is true that Colonel A. B. Pullman, the General Superintendent of the Company, and a most accomplished and agreeable gentleman, who understands his business and attends to it, journeyed with us, and contributed immeasurably to our enjoyment by his genial disposition, refined manners, and unremitting attention. But although the Colonel may not be able to accompany every party, he has his conductors, stewards, cooks and porters so thoroughly instructed and trained in the duties pertaining to their respective positions, that no one need fear at any time, any lack of attention. For luxurious travel commend us to the Pullman Palace car.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

English Atmosphere in Winter--Souvenirs of Home--English Comfort--Brighton in the Season--John Bull--French Refugees--British Sympathy.

Brighton, January 30th, 1871.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

EDITORS GAZETTE: I have now been over here approaching three months and have not been out of England. I have felt quite at home in London and Liverpool as this atmosphere is much like Pittsburgh during the winter. Dirt, smoke and fog rendering them unbearable. I consequently only passed through, staying in Liverpool a few days and in London two weeks, then came here and with the exception of a trip or two to the interior of the country have made this my home. There is nothing truer than that our blessings are prized only when we are deprived of them, so we can not appreciate our grand, noble country, nor realize its length and breadth, its vast lines of Railway, its resources and the blessing of living under a Republican Government till we are, as I am *pro tem*, weather bound on this little island so contracted in its boundaries that, as somebody said, "a man is constantly in danger of slipping off."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S IDEA OF COMFORT

and our own are slightly at variance. The fashionable season at Brighton is during the winter months. Our Summer tourists fancy would little relish wars across the North Easterns, accompanied by hail, snow, sleet and the endless drizzle, (the same drizzle that so often overtook Little Nell in her lonely walk) which is so agreeable to the natives here, for they are in their element when through a storm of rain and sleet they can perambulate either on foot or horseback. The gentleman's long Ulster coats, and the ladies' water proofs are always to be seen out in weather which an American thinks miserably cold and suitable only for tough hardened drivers. Brighton to London is what Long Branch is to New York, except that it is comparatively deserted during the summer. The bathing is poor and the sun is hot, reasons sufficient it seems to keep the fashionable world away at that time.

The attractions here are pure air, comparatively dry and healthy climate, fine rides and drives, passably good hunting, high-priced hotels, baths, billiards, club-houses, &c. The shops here are the most showy and attractive in England, and one can buy in them everything he may want from a costly, beautiful, useless present, to a shoe string. The Esplanade is delightfully gay from two o'clock till five, P. M. Fine liveried turn-outs, with elegantly dressed mammas and daughters taking an airing; belles out for a promenade and beaux to escort and meet them; invalids in their bath carriages attended by their *friends*; dandies and men of leisure, &c., make up the daily sights to be seen while walking out of an afternoon in Brighton.

JOHN BULL AS HE IS.

The English differ from us but little, but as you know, they are not without their peculiarities of speech and habit, which are noticeable and not a little amusing to an American. How shall I explain their accent? To me it is as if they were ever speaking of something beautiful and could not give it too pleasant a pronunciation, the rising inflexion being used to terminate nearly every sentence. The lower classes only add and drop their h's, which to me is disagreeable, but droll, to hear.

I believe an Englishman enjoys a good dinner better than we do. He is in his element at the table. The after chat has attractions for him which are almost unknown to us; 'tis then that his soul glows with patriotism, and he would vote for unlimited war material and an immense standing army. 'Tis then that questions of great importance (like our Alabama claims) come up for his discussion, and are sifted and turned about until he becomes impatient at the quiet manner in which the Government handles them, but as the evening wears on he leaves these troublesome topics of war and politics, and after touching on railways, (never neglecting to curse Fisk) education, etc., indulges in a bit of gossip, abusing his neighbor, of course, but in such a clever manner it is kindly felt as such. A fresh cigar, and the evening is gone. It has been pleasant to him. He cares not what others say, but is inclined to look upon the people who are wanting in respect for John Bull as the great good-natured man did when his "petite femme" continually scolded him, and when asked why he allowed it, said, "It amuses *she* and don't hurt *I*, so I let her go on." To take life as it comes, rounding off the corners of care and trouble, eating often and plenty—in fact, to make oneself and every one near comfortable, seems to be the aim of the English people of the present day, and to this easy-going manner of life and the quiet, happy contented mien necessarily following, we may attribute the slowness to anger for which the English as a nation are celebrated; for what, with the late insults offered by Russia, and kicks, all thus far kindly received from other Powers, the world at large is not without its doubts whether Englishmen have any of the old martial, chivalric spirit left, for which their ancestors were so justly renowned. I trust our government will not harbor such ideas, for I am sure that never were a people less inclined to war, and better prepared with good fighting material. Their pockets are overflowing with money, their navy is first-class, and their citizens are full of pluck and physical vigor; and when an adversary worthy of their steel throws down the gauntlet, there will be no hesitation, but England to a man will be ready to uphold her flag and protect it if need be with the blood of her best and noblest sons. There are many of the wealthy class of Frenchmen here who have left their country in this its hour of need, to seek safety in a foreign land. Perhaps it's as wise, for to be led forth like sheep to slaughter is not pleasant to contemplate, even with a heart *full* of patriotism.

Paris having at last "thrown up the sponge" it is greatly to be hoped the end of this carnage is at hand, although sympathy has been almost entirely with the French throughout England, people had become tired of the oft told story of their want of discipline and consequent daily defeat, and hence are glad to see Peace drawing near, notwithstanding it must be most humiliating to them. GUS.

MOUNT UNION, O.

Closing Term of the College--The Usual Social Meeting and Entertainment, Etc.

MOUNT UNION, O., Feb. 17, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A successful and pleasant term of college has just closed—a term that the number of students far exceeded that of any previous winter term. The students were in excellent spirit throughout the term, and worked with increased energy in encountering the difficulties of science. The holiday vacation, that broke the silent chain of monotony of students' life, is perhaps the cause of the prevailing happy spirit.

The usual social meeting was held at the chapel this morning, where the President and Faculty gave their parting words to the students, which evinced the warm interest they felt for them, and the sadness they felt that the hour of parting had arrived. After a considerable time spent in shaking of hands, exchanges of words of friendship, and good-bye's, they all spread wide and far to their happy homes, where their parents and friends await them with kind greetings. The classical little place looks as if an Egyptian plague had swept over it, and had caused about two hundred funerals, leaving the forsaken few to view the gloomy scene that is now spread over this recently lively village.

Last evening was the occasion of an important event to all students, being the entertainment which usually accompanies the close of terms at colleges. That given by the Republican Literary Society last evening was one that reflected great credit to the performers as to the Society they represented.

The spacious hall was comfortably filled with an intelligent and fashionable audience, who were fully capable of judging and enjoying a high-toned literary performance. After a few remarks by the President of the Society, James McCloy, the performance was opened with an anthem by the choir, consisting of eight well-trained vocalists, and an accomplished pianist, after which the audience rose and was led in prayer by Rev. Beckett, of the Pittsburgh Methodist Conference. The Salutatory address was then delivered by J. W. Milligan. He greeted the audience with words of salutation which requires a great degree of social spirit as well as literary training. He appeared well prepared, spoke very deliberately and adapted himself admirably to the character of his address. An oration by Miss Josephine Dilworth—"Our lives are what we make them"—was rendered in an excellent manner. The speech throughout was rich in golden thoughts, shown in the choicest language, and clearly proved that a man was the maker of his own destiny. She closed amid the applause of the audience, who manifested their appreciation of the rich literary treat.

A periodical was then read by T. Armstrong. He held the attention of the audience while he read his spicy articles in his attractive and agreeable manner. The writings are of a smooth descriptive character, full of many affective passages, which shows marks of originality.

The debate, on the live and interesting question, that "Russia is justifiable in abrogating the treaty of 1856," was affirmed by J. H. Mitchell and denied by W. Hollingsworth. Both gentlemen delivered profound speeches. Argumentative and forcibly they presented their thoughts on this intricate subject. We predict for the gentlemen a prominent station in the political world.

A periodical followed, read by Miss Ida Hambleton. It was received with loud applause from the audience, and well it merited their appreciation. It was brim-full of incongruities and sober thought, which blended together and produced an effect beyond all comparison.

The performance was interspersed with excellent music by the orchestra and choir alternatively.

A tableau entitled "Reticence," and a favorite colloquy were given during the evening, which were carefully prepared and produced with the greatest ease and grace. They could not be excelled even by those professed in dramatic and figurative representations.

The degree of Batchelor of Commercial Science was conferred upon the graduates of the commercial department, by the President of the College. The graduates came forward and received their diplomas from the hand of the Superintendent of that department.

The valedictory address was delivered by Miss Rachie L. Walsir, who came forward with a smiling countenance and delivered one of the most perfect valedictory addresses ever delivered within the College walls. A pure intonation is the character of the lady's delivery. Every word fell on the ear of the hearer with a peculiar freshness, which gave a charm to the thoughts which were contained in the address.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Hartsboro, which closed the evening's entertainment.

The audience dispersed appearing fully satisfied with the literary treat. We look forward with great pleasure to the time when we will be entertained with a similar performance. T. P.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Columbus *Journal* urges M. D. Leggett as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

MR. W. O. BARRETT says President Lincoln gave to him an autograph letter appointing James Gordon Bennett Minister to France.

IT IS said that the President has signalized to Admiral Porter that their intercourse for the future must be purely formal and official in character.

THE Rhode Island Senate has defeated the proposition for a convention to amend the Constitution so that naturalized citizens can vote in that State without owning real estate.

GOV. ALCORN, of Mississippi, who was elected to the United States Senate a year ago to succeed Mr. Revels on the 4th of March, announces his intention to decline the Senatorship.

GOV. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, vacated his office on Monday to accept the United States Senatorship. He takes his seat on the 4th of March. Lieutenant-Governor Leslie succeeds him as Governor. Mr. Leslie will be a candidate for the nomination for Governor before the Democratic Convention, which meets in May.

GEN. KILPATRICK has been named as the possible Republican candidate for next Governor in New Jersey. He was a candidate for the nomination in 1865, when Governor Ward was nominated by a small majority. Governor Joel Parker is as yet the only man prominently presented by the Democrats for the same office.

THE Mobile *Register* is indulging in a *post mortem* game of Confederate strategy. It believes that the South lost its Confederate life and independence through its refusal to put the negroes in the field as soldiers. In its judgment, had Davis, instead of Lincoln, fulminated the Emancipation Proclamation, the war of secession would probably have triumphed.

STATE POLITICS.

THE Sunbury *Gazette* wants Governor Geary to succeed Senator Cameron in 1872.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY is to be represented in the Republican State Convention by D. S. Atkinson, Esq., as Senatorial delegate, and J. A. Logan, Esq., as Representative delegate.

ACCORDING to the Indiana *Messenger* the people of Allegheny County have earned for themselves the contempt of the Indianians by their fretful, undignified attitudes of public sentiment, as expressed through the newspapers. This is a fearful thing to contemplate, and we advize our people to change their whole course and behavior—if they want to lose the contempt of the *Messenger*.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[OWING to a number of provoking typographical errors which appeared in the subjoined communication, as presented our readers on Saturday, and which destroyed its sense in some places, we republish the article entire.—EDITORS.]

PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Without meaning to impugn either the accuracy, or the motives of your correspondent who doubtless sent you precisely, what was "reported" to him, I venture to ask you to reprint the following telegram from a late issue of your paper, with some comments to show how erroneous are the impressions it tends to produce upon the mind of the public. I should hardly think it necessary to comment upon a single telegram, were it not a fair example of the many with which the Eastern press is supplied from the West where there is something to be gained by creating a public opinion adverse to the Red men:

"OMAHA, January 7.—It is reported that the two or three thousand Indians who are loitering around Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and being subsisted by the Government, could procure plenty of game if they chose, but prefer to be fed in idleness. As it is, they decline to go upon a reservation and work, and will not permit any whites to go north of the Platte, or permit a line of communication with Montana to be established through their country. They are being fed that they may not murder and steal."

The Indians alluded to are the Ogalalla Sioux, and some bands of Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, who have been influenced to peace by Red Cloud, the Ogalalla Chief. Red Cloud and his people have been very unwilling heretofore to leave their hunting grounds for the sake of being fed. If they are doing so now, from any other cause than to avoid absolute starvation, it is precisely what the Government desires It is the first step towards inducing them to settle, and in due time begin the civilizing process, as all the other Sioux have done. But it is extremely improbable that they are there from choice. Besides, if there are but "two or three thousand loitering around" the forts, they are but a small part of the tribe, and the others must be still on the hunting grounds, doing the best they may to support themselves. "It is reported," says the telegram, "that they could procure plenty of game if they choose." As no white man can go north of the Platte to ascertain whether there is plenty of game there, the imagination alone must have originated the report.

In the Summer and Fall Red Cloud said repeatedly that the buffaloes were getting scarce, and earnestly solicited permission to buy ammunition from the traders, with which they might kill small game; otherwise, he said, his people could not live. "Small game" means, with the Indians, elk, deer, antelope, and other animals which they cannot procure in any quantity with the bow and arrow. The permission was refused them until a longer continuance of good behavior should test the sincerity of their peaceful professions. This is a chief cause for their present necessity, and if there were none other, renders it but just that they should be fed.

Setting aside, however, all considerations of justice and humanity, and assuming for the moment that the worst that can be possibly said of Indians is true, it is the plainest economy to feed them. It would probably be cheaper not only to feed all the Indians, but in addition to pension, at a handsome rate, every white citizen in Wyoming than to carry on a war with the Sioux. Nothing in all the experience of the United States Government has been relatively to those objects aimed at so costly, useless and inglorious as the Indian wars of the last twenty years.

The Peace commission report, made by Generals Sherman, Harney, Auger, Sanborne and others, in speaking of the Cheyenne war, which was brought on by the act of a murderous organization of frontiersmen said, "It cost the Government Thirty Millions, and carried conflagration and death to the border settlements." Of the result of a years campaign, "Fifteen or twenty Indians had been killed at an expense of more than a million dollars apiece, while hundreds of our soldiers had lost their lives, many of our settlers had been butchered and much property destroyed." * * *

* * * "When the utter futility of *conquering* a peace was made manifest," said the same gentlemen—"a peace policy was resorted to."

The cost of war with Red Cloud which began in 1866, cannot be told. Among other expenditures there was one small item, C. F. Smith and Phil Kearney were established and garrisoned in the heart of the Indian country. Red Cloud declared they must be removed, and as he left the council to which he had been invited, he placed his hand upon his rifle and said "in this, and the great Spirit I trust for the right." One of the events of this war was the fight known as "The Phil. Kearney massacre," wherein the lamented Col. Fetterman and the ninety-five men of his command who marched out in pursuit of Indians, were killed within two miles of the Fort. Many lives were lost on the frontier, and the result was that in order to secure a peace which we failed to conquer, the Forts had to be abandoned, and the country in dispute once more by a solemn treaty guaranteed to the possession of the Indians. With such facts as these, and they are adduced as samples of the rest, it is impossible not to conclude that Indian wars are the most costly, useless, and humiliating experiences of the Government. Nor do these words express the worst. The atrocities of Indian warfare leave along the border settlements a track of death and misery which none but the sufferers can only know.

If a few hundred thousand dollars, or even a few millions of dollars spent annually in feeding the Indians will prevent war at such a cost, even those who contend that they are incurably lazy, blood-thirsty vagabonds, who "ought to be exterminated" must admit that it would be madness or folly not to feed them.

But to return to our telegram "They will not permit any whites to go north of the Platte, or permit a line of communication through Montana through their territory." That may be true, but as it is put, most persons will get the impression that somebody—or the people at large—are being wronged by the refusal. The seeming unreasonableness of the Indians, is charged up in the public mind as another reason against treating them with humanity and justice.

The statement of the facts will show that the Indians are right. That the men who want to go north of the Platte, and want to make a public highway of their neighborn ground, instead of going by the public road, are the unreasonable people. In 1867, the peace commissioner made a treaty with the Sioux, which was ratified by the Senate of the United States, and proclaimed by President Johnson. It is the law of the land. The eleventh article of the treaty reads as follows:

ART. XI. "The United States agrees and stipulates that the country *north of the North Platte river* and east of the summits of the Big Horn mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory, and also stipulates and agrees that *no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same;* or without the consent of the Indians, first had and obtained, to *pass through the same;* and it is agreed by the United States that within ninety days after the bands of the Sioux nation, the military ports now established in the territory in this article named shall be abandoned, and *that the road leading to them and by them to the settlements in the territory of Montana shall be closed.*"

Is it not plain that the Indians have the right to oppose encroachment upon their territory north of the Platte and if a war shall ensue from any failure on the part of the Government to prevent such encroachment, the savages will be justified by all civilized codes. As has been usually the case, they will be in the right and we in the wrong.

When our Fenian fellow citizens undertook to run a muck into Canada and involve our nation in war, most people rejoiced at the preventive measures taken by the Government. When an infinitely smaller number of our fellow citizens on the frontier desire to gratify their longing for Indian lands at the expense of the nation's blood, honor and treasure, it is the duty of the Government to prevent the intended outrage, and in doing that duty the authorities should be fully sustained by public opinion. Yet public opinion has been for a hundred years more uniformly led astray on this question of justice between the white man and the Indian, than upon any other. "They, poor wretches," wrote Washington, "have no press through which their grievances are related; and it is well known that when only one side of a story is heard and oft repeated, the human mind becomes impressed by it insensibly." [Letter to Edmund Pendleton, 1795.] The words are as true now as they were seventy-five years ago, and none better understand the fact than those, who to shield them in their selfish and unjustifiable designs, persistently use the telegraph and the newspapers to create the desired prejudice against the Indians, and against the wise and benevolent measures of the government in controlling them.

Respectfully, &c.,
FELIX R. BRUNOT.

TWEED'S LATENT MEDICINE DROPPER.

It is now a copper is found to be the most perfect and convenient article of the kind ever invented We also have the new Perfume Vaporizer and Gardiner's friend.

Not only is this ingenious little instrument adapted for perfuming the sick room, but it will be found of invaluable service in the garden, as a perfect shower of disinfecting fluid may by this means be blown over rose trees and other plants, thereby destroying all insects, &c., &c.

Manufactured in London and sold in Pittsburgh only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique will be avoided.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTING GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place: It is specially adapted to use in places where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a cheerful open fire.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is entirely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 24 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny; at the FOUNDRY, near Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to call on "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
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GRAFF,
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Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

THE DOMESTIC

Noiseless, Lock-Stitch
SEWING
Machine,
for simplicity of its Construction, its perfect Noiseless, easy of movement, its great rapidity of work, challenges the world for its equal. For family use or for manufacturing.
AGENTS WANTED in all counties where one is not already appointed
Wholesale Dealers in Sewing Machine Needles, Oil, Shuttles, &c.
Send for Circular.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., Toledo, O.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTI
A
WILLIAM
At 6¼ cents,
Linen Table Napkins.

At 10c., All Linen Damask Towels.
At 25c., 42x22 in. Heavy Black Towels.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 12½c., All Linen Huck Toweling.
At 6¼c., Straw Ticking.
At 18¾c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At $1 50, White Marseilles Quilts.
At 12½c., a good article Cotton Batting
At 8¾c., good yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslins, extra bargain.
At 8½c., some of the best Prints.
A new stock of Linen Shirt Fronts.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
White Piques and Brilliants.
Striped and Barred Nainsooks.
Hamburg and Embroidered Edgings.
A complete stock of Linen Goods.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

RETAIL STORES
Library Building,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.

Joseph Horne & Co.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
ALL THE
Latest Styles and Novelties
OF THE SEASON IN
Linen Collars,
Linen Cuffs,
Plain and Lace Trimmed.
LACE COLLARS
In Pointe, Pointe Applique, Duchesse, Hon Ton, Valenciennes and Maltese.
NEW STYLES
Lace Collarettes,
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ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
Lama Lace Goods,
Black and White Pointes,
Sacques and Jackets,
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Guipure Embroidered Bands,
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French Piques,
NEW PATTERNS
WHITE GOODS
In Great Variety.
KID GLOVES,
Best Quality, at $2.00 per Pair.
Good Quality at $1.00 per Pair.
NEW STYLES SILK FANS.
New Styles Stick Fans.
TRIMMINGS, LACES, GIMPS, SMALL WARES, &c.,
AT THE
New Retail Stores
OF
HORNE & CO.,
Penn Avenue.
feb18

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4th, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that books will be opened on the s

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 18, 1871.

The closing operations of the week were made upon a slight concession in rates for home paper. There is rather more than the usual amount of western paper, with collaterals and without, upon the market just now, ready to take up any surplus of money at somewhat higher rates. But for the competition for loans introduced in this way, it is probable we might report a further reduction in rates, as the call for discounts from home customers has been declining for some days past.

The local stock market has been but moderately active. To days operations were upon the basis of previous quotations earlier in the week. Allegheny Valley 7-30 Bonds seem to hang fire at 90. Cumberlands 7s are quoted at the same with accrued interest from June 1st. Bank stocks, in the main were a shade lower upon limited sales.

Columbia oil stock was offered at 17.50, but no sales are reported for the week.

The New York market is fairly represented in the comparative statements annexed.

The Government bond market was active, and up advance of ¼ per cent. throughout the list was made and maintained.

Gold opened and closed at 111¾.

The Railway market was excessively dull and quotations are unchanged.

The Bank statement reflects the stagnant condition of the stock market, and looks like considerable easy money.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—	Friday.	Saturday.
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	109¾	110
" 1868	109¾	110
10-40s	107¾	107¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	94½	94¾
Erie	80¾	80¾
Reading	99¾	99¾
Lake Shore	94½	94¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¾	94¾
Rock Island	100¾	100¾
Chicago & N. W.	75¾	75¾
Do. Preferred	86¾	86¾
St. Paul, Common	53¾	53¾
Do. Preferred	76¾	76¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Do. Preferred	103	103
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾
West. Union Telegraph	46¾	46¾
Adams Express	60¾	60¾
U. S. Express	45¾	44

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans increased	$3,461,125
Specie decreased	1,016,000
Deposits increased	2,229,450
Legal Tenders increased	301,347
Circulation decreased	37,329

BANK CLERKS.

A leading New York journal has been writing lately upon the subject of dishonesty among bank officers, and offers some timely suggestions in the premises. But we take exception to its position that honest men do not like a penalty. A large, liberal, open and thoroughly honest bank officer, in a subordinate position, will not object to the utmost bonds, and will feel honored by his character, and is rather pleased than otherwise to have those upon whose higher responsibilities are involved his own, engage in his work by examination. He has nothing to fear and nothing to conceal, and is glad to find that some body has enough interest in the affairs of the concern in whose service he is spending his life and strength, to be constantly and watchfully "looking into things."

In these easy-go-lucky financial institutions which have, during the late years of inflatement, exploded and covered in their ruins the faithful and unfaithful alike—for when a large defalcation occurs in a bank the first question after with the guilty—it has generally been found that nobody took much care of anything or anybody.

Dividends of the business were in the hands of officers who knew nothing and cared nothing about the general workings of the old ship they were supposed to be running, and to be occasionally overhauled and refitted. Responsible subordinates were presidents and cashiers, who signed the notes and trusted off the management to the discretion of others, to understand the character of the men or machinery beneath them. Drifting in this helpless, careless manner, no attempt was made to shun dangers, and when the craft struck the rocks or encountered breakers, captain and crew were all made panic stricken, and all went down together. The president of a bank should understand the books as well as the men in the institution on her his charge.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, Feb. 18, 1871.

Gold was very steady all day, with 111¾@111¾ as the two extremes, and the latest sales were at 111¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 3% per cent. Clearances $37,668,000. Exports to-day, $716,738; exports for the week, $1,170,551. Governments strong and steady, but little doing; 5-20s of '62, 64, 65 new, 65 old, 67 and 69 have advanced from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. since last night. Stocks were dull all morning. Pacific Mail being rather active and strong. Later in the day the entire market showed some degree of strength, especially Western Union Telegraph and Lake Shore. Western Union opened at 46¾, sold up to and closed at 47. Lake Shore strong; 94¾.

The bank statement is quite favorable, and shows that the banks have made a net loss of $20,355,15 in their legal reserves, but they still hold $10,698,325 above the 25 per cent. required by law.

Loans, increase $2,641,775
Specie, decrease 950,377
Legal tenders, increase 302,297
Deposits, increase 2,229,450
Circulation, decrease 37,329

Sterling Exchange 9½@9¾.

Coupons '81 114¼; 5-20s '62 112¾; do '64 112¾; do '65 112¾; new 5s 110¾; do 6s 110¾; do 10-40s, 108¾; do currency 6s 117; Missouri 6s, 91; Tennessee old 66; do new 66¾; Virginia new 66¾; do old 65; North Carolina old 49¾; do new 38¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—W. Union Telegraph 47; Quicksilver 12¾; Mariposa 15; do pref 6 8½; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph 25; Pacific Mail 69¾; N. Y. Central 94¾; United States 44; Pacific Mail 69¾; N. Y. Central 94¾; Reap 99¾; Erie 81¾; do preferred 86; Hudson 129¾; Harlem 130; do preferred 135; Reading 99¾; Mich. Central 112¾; C. and P. 93¾; Northwestern 75; do preferred 86¾; Rock Island 100¾; Ft. Wayne 97¾; Chicago and Alton 103; do preferred 104; Wabash 53; do preferred, 76¾; Terre Haute 29¾; do preferred 53¾; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 29¾; do preferred, 53¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 94¾; C. C. and I., 86; R. I. 100; Lake Shore, 94¾; Illinois Central, 132¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 18, 1871.

The oil market has been dull and neglected here all week, and, as compared with this day week, prices are lower, and while the indications point to a still further decline, it is very difficult to predict with any ground of certainty to what extent it will go. If the producers stop their manipulation, and do not interfere, if they would let prices down to a point that would tend to stimulate a legitimate demand, there would no doubt be a decided improvement in trade; but so long as they keep on buying up and holding the great bulk of the product and thus keep consumers out of the market, business the full drag and it cannot be otherwise. It makes but little difference to manufacturers whether crude is 10 or 20 cents providing they have a fair margin in selling their refined; it is well known, however, that there is no margin to the refiner at present prices, and as the prospects for much of an advance in refined are not very encouraging, it is natural to believe that there must and should be a decline in the price of crude. We are assured by refiners, who in no way are either bulls nor bears, that with crude at 12 cents the net cost of refined, laid down in Philadelphia is from 20¼@22¾, whereas to-day it cannot be sold for more than 24¾@25¾. These are stubborn facts, and there's nothing to be said about them. Even producers themselves are forced to admit that crude is relatively higher than refined, and they agree that refined is too low and must go higher. This is all very well, but it is easier said than done. Why don't they let it go higher? Because, as they virtually out of the market, and it must be acknowledged that there is not much chance to realize on refined while the demand, as in the case at present, is restricted almost wholly to supplying the home trade. Admit that the consumption is large and increasing, yet it is well known that with the home and foreign trade combined the demand is scarcely equal to the supply.

Receipts Crude this week, 5,862; last week, 10,020; same time last year, 6,250; same time last year, 78,160. Exports refined this week, 9,764; last week, 9,331; January 1st to date, 52,750; same time last year, 45,350. Stock in week 4,300 bbls crude; 3,000 refined; last week, 7,000 crude; 2,500 refined.

GROCERIES.

Very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged. Spot may be quoted at 11¾; lines until July, 11¾; seller same time, 10¾; buyer same time, 15. Sales of 500 bbls. 10¾ buyer same time, 15. Sale 500 barrels to be delivered next week at 11¾.

REFINED.

Is reported a shade better though there is little or nothing doing. February, 24¾; March, 24¾; April, 25; May, 25¾; buyer until July, 26; seller same time, 21. Sale 500 barrels February at 24 50.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 400 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co., 200 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 300 bbls ref. oil to Tack, Bro & Co., Phila.

Citizens' Oil Co., 471 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co., 325 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co., 1,013 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,631 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentor, H. & Co., 162 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1871.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	200	200	$84 00
New York	100	100	96 00
Baltimore	99 00	99 00	81 00

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	444 cars.	232 cars.
Hogs	80 "	72 "
Sheep	199 "	24 "
Horses	25 "	8 "
Mules	15 "	8 "
Total	444 "	336 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were largely in excess of those of last week and with a diminished demand, under the influence of continued unfavorable reports from the east, the market has ruled dull and heavy all week and, if any thing, prices were lower, though there was not much difference in this respect. An unusually large number were shipped through in first hands, holders being unwilling to sell at the prices, though, aside from this there was not a sufficient number of buyers to have taken all that offered. As we have repeatedly noted, recently, shippers are exercising great caution, being unwilling to take as much risk as formerly, and the consequence is they do not begin to buy as freely as formerly. Prime shipping steers averaging 1,400@1,500, of good quality and in good condition, may be quoted at 6¾@7 cts, and medium to fair at 5¾@6¾.

Holmes, LaSerty & Co. sold for:	No.	Wght.	Price.
Dowd to Robinson & Co.	60	33,600	5 25
Berry to Lamb	1	1,200	6 00
Kohenberry to H & Auli	20	12,200	6 10
Shepler to H & Moses	2	12,200	7 25
" "	2	2,720	6 40
" "	2	2,720	6 40
Fleiter to Lytle	3	3,630	7 25
" "	1	1,440	7 00
Berry to Messer & H	3	2,460	6 00
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Beeson to Weibel & M	3	3,440	6 00
Henderson to Kelly	15	16,350	7 00
Beeson to Klemans	42	57,630	7 00
" "	1	1,150	7 00
Kline to Martin	24	25,270	6 75
Partridge to Lamb	15	16,560	6 62
" "	1	1,060	6 00
Major to Darr	1	1,060	6 00
Shaw "	1	960	5 25
Steel to Hadden	16	15,940	5 00
Scatterwood & H. sold for:			
Hamilton to Hiller	3	2,900	6 00
Kerwin to K & Auli	21	22,800	5 25
" " Smith	1	950	6 00
" " Hiller	1	1,160	
" " K & Moses	67	78,530	6 75
Hamilton to Kelly	4	4,250	6 25
Livingston to Kelly	4	4,350	5 50
Stamberg "	10	9,850	5 60
" "	3	3,740	5 50
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
Kennedy to Fritz	16	19,980	6 25
Morrison to Kelly	16	18,150	6 75
" "	1	1,030	6 25
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Lane to Barey	67	73,690	7 12
Florence to Kelly	17	19,680	6 50
" "	10	11,280	6 12
Asbury sold for:			
Hill to Florence	19	20,560	5 87

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Ward to Klemans & M	34	41,760	6 25
Kinsey to Smith	17	17,850	6 25
Thompson to Kelly	13	16,440	
McNulty to Weise	5	5,240	5 55
" " Urban	3	3,700	5 75
" " Colderwood	2	1,900	5 75

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were somewhat larger, 199 cars against 99 cars last week, and the quality and weights generally good throughout; the market has been sluggish all week with some 8 or 10 loads unsold to-day. The fact that Lent commences next Wednesday, is not without its effect already, as it always cuts down the consumption of fresh meats very materially, mutton along with the rest, and it is expected that the advices from the east next week will be just as bad if not worse than this week. Telegrams to buyers here yesterday and to-day, were to go slow, and to insist on still further concessions. We quote prime 125lb Kentucky sheep, at 6¾; extra fine wool Ohio, 95 to 105 lbs, at 5¾@6; prime 85 to 90 lbs, 5¾@5¾; good, 75 to 80 lbs, 4¾@4¾; coarse wooled Indiana, 85 to 100 lbs, 4¾@5¾; scalawags to common, $1 50 per head to 4 cents per pound.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Elder to Dram	95	8,450	5 25
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
Robinson to Lloyd	116	13,486	6 35
Rolands to	86	6,210	6 87
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Rose to Kelley	121	15,660	6 50
Rose to Davis	100	9,070	5 87
Campbell to Pearce	182	15,400	4 85
Erwin to Easman	124	15,530	6 50
Browning to Shaffer	90	8,110	5 10
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Kerwin to Easman	995	69,680	5 10
Hamilton to Lloyd	44	3,430	5 15
Allerton to Easman	757	66,160	5 15
" to Lloyd	187	15,570	4 80
Early to Easman	199	17,140	5 00
" "	86	8,610	6 00
Kerwin to Hill	200	16,080	4 50
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Reed to Erisman	179	16,850	5 50
Waterous to Alcorn	332	30,480	5 30
Switchard to Davis	176	15,040	4 70
Harvey to "	100	8,350	4 75
Dillon to "	322	31,880	5 25

HOGS.

Receipts 80 cars against 72 cars last week; with a continued fair demand have been ready the market has ruled steady all week and at the close there are very few unsold. Yesterday and to-day buyers have been weak, and as compared with the early part of the week, York hogs are off ¼ to ⅜ of a cent per lb and are now quote at 6¼@6½. Philadelphia hogs have been bringing big prices all week, 6¾@6¾.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Grew to Imbof	55	10,670	7 95
Jones & Co to Rosenthaler	52	12,350	8 40
" "	54	12,380	8 40
Magoors to Reyenthaler	49	8,880	7 86
Hoffman to Vostler & H	37	8,600	7 80
Henderson to E. Smith	25	4,460	8 00
Gordon to Imbof	61	13,980	8 35
Hazlewood & B. sold for:			
Elliott to Hedges	34	4,100	7 87
" "	65	10,650	7 87
Blizzard & H to Hedges	45	12,780	8 00
Taylor to Smith	12	2,640	7 70
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Elder to Hedges	65	22,550	8 10
Barey to Gillett	77	19,730	8 75
" "	12	2,660	7 75
Bales to Smith	65	9,980	8 12
Barey to Imbof	83	19,800	8 87
" "	54	10,850	8 75
Paulin to Keys	144	22,950	8 00
Kellery & Ulery sold for:			
Patersbagh to Newport	62	11,230	8 15
Rolands to Reyenthaler	144	27,540	8 50
" " "	115	20,030	8 15
Allen & Wto	97	17,480	8 12
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Rogers to Snover	38	10,360	8 00
Brooks "	7	1,600	8 10
Wringer to Shusler	7	440	6 50

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 18.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No 2 spring dull and declined to ¾@¾c; closed quiet at $1.21¾@1.22, cash; $1.22¾@1.22⅞ for seller March.

CORN—No 2 mixed dull and a shade lower; closed at 39¾@39¾c.

OATS—No 2 dull and weak; closed at 47⅞@48c.

RYE—No 2 steady at 98c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominally at 75@76c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 86½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

Mess Pork—Closed at $21.75, for cash and seller March; $22.25 for seller April.

LARD—12⅝@12¾c.

BACON—Green shoulders nominally at 7¾c; dry salted 7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Closed firm at $8,65@8.70; live quiet at $6.25@7.75.

CATTLE—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—4,000 head hogs.

SHIPMENTS—2,000 head hogs.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland 18¾c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western 4.85@5.25; common to good extra $5.30@5.55; good to choice $5.70@7.10; white western extra $7.10@7.50; Ohio $4.70@7.50; St. Louis $5.75@8.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and declined, 92@92½c. Wheat opened dull and declined ½c; new spring $1.58@1.61. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 83@84c; yellow 85@ 84½c; western Ohio 86@86½c. Leather steady; 27@29½c; California 27@28c; Orinoco 24@27c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 60@67c; tubed 60@65c; California 23@27½c. Hay quiet State hops 80@12c; western 55@80c. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses, N. O., 57@60c. Rice 7@8½c. Petroleum; crude 15c; refined 24½c. Pork; new mess $21.50@21.62½; old $21.50; prime $19.50; prime mess; new $22.50. April $22.62. Beef steady; mess 10@15c; extra 14@17c. Cut meats firm; hams 12@12½c; India 22@23c. Cut meats firm; hams 14@15c; shoulders 9@10c; bellies 11c; middles dull; city long cut 11½c; western long hams 11½c. Dressed hogs heavy at 9¼@9½c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle dried 13¾@ 14c; March and May 13¾@13⅞c. Butter quiet; western 15@25c; State 30@42c. Cheese firm at 12@16½c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 21¼@22c; Baltimore 21¼c. Iron—scotch pig $29@32 United States pig $28@31; Russia sheet $10.50@11 gold. Cut nails 4¾@5c; clinch 5½@6c; horseshoe 5½@6c.

RATES—Flour dull at $6.25@6.80 shipping. New spring Wheat $1.53@1.54½. Corn; No 2 mixed 74@84c. Eggs steady at 28@30c; limed 19@19c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The dry goods market is inactive, owing to the prevalence of a severe rain storm. Prints are steady at 12¾c for Lyman E brown sheetings, 11c for Atlantic A do, 11¾c for Pequot W 48 inch, 19c for Lyman H brown drills, 12½c, and 12¾@13c for Bates' corset jeans, 9c for Amoskeag do, 11¾c for Pequot bleached do, 12¾c for Kearsarge, 14c for Mills's cambric, 13c for Lonsdale muslins, 11c for Manville do, 20c for New York Mills, 22c for Baldwin D do, 11c for Gold Medal, 13c for Masonville, 15¾ for printed calicoes, best makes, 11c for fancies and 11½c for Simpson's mourning, 25c for Atlantic Co's Oriental stripes, 18c for Mous Delaines, 22½c for Pacific Mills colored alpacas and Imperial reps's. Carpets in limited demand; 31.37 for Hartford extra 3-ply, $1.42½ for Imperial do, $1.15 for superfine do, 91 for superfine, $1.67½ for Smith's imperial 3-ply, 85c for Lowell, 82½c for Mills superfine ingrains, 65@75c for other makes, and 45@46c for cotton and wool ingrain carpetings.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 18¾c. Flour dull; goods scarce. Flour firm; family $6.25@6.50. Wheat firm. Corn firm; ear 56@58c. Rye firm; $1@1.05. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 39½c. Pork scarce stock in hand of one party who jobs them out at 58@60c. Barley firm; $1@1.05 Coffee firm. Sugar firm. Molasses firm. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm; 26@27c. Butter steady; 24 @28c. Cheese dull but unchanged; factory 15@ 15½c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged at 11@11½. Timothy seed $6.25@6.50. Pork held at $22.50@22.50. Lard, 12¾@12¾c; head and gut, 11c; ham and kettle, 13½c. Bulk meats, 10¾@11c. Bacon, 9¾@11¾@12. No sales of any article. Tobacco steady; sales bright; lugs, $7.00@12.25; leaf, $12.00@24.00; brights and leaf and lugs very scarce. Whisky firm at 87c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Tobacco active, with sales 200 hhds common to good lugs at $5.25@5.90; low to medium $6.25@10.00. Bagging heavy. Hemp and Flax Seed held at 2@3c on orders, but the demand is light. Cotton steady, with sales of middling at 18¾c. Flour firm; extra family $6; low grades scarce and fancy grades not in excess of demand with good inquiry. Grain: transactions light, but held firm. Provision in light demand, but holders firm at last quotations. Whisky in fair demand, with sales at 87c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—Cotton firm, 18c; receipts 2,985 bales; shipments 1,535.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Cotton steady at 18¾@18⅝c.

CHARLESTON, February 18.—Cotton quiet at 18¾c.

MOBILE February 18.—Cotton firm at 18¾c.

GALVESTON, February 18.—Cotton steady at 17¾@18¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 18.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged No. 2 amber $1.34¼ to 1.35¾; No. 1 red Wabash $1.38½; No. 2 $1.32½; rejected red $1.20. Corn dull but unchanged; high mixed 57c; low 56c, yellow 58c; no grade 55c. Oats dull but unchanged; rejected 48c. Clover seed $6.30. Dressed hogs; sales at $6.75 before change all weights; after changes $6.60.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Flour dull; full prices asked but no demand; wheat family $7.50@8.50. Wheat firm for choice; others quiet dull. Ohio and Indiana $1.30@1.75. Corn dull but unchanged; yellow 80@85c. Oats 50c. Mess pork $22.50. Lard dull at 13½c. Whisky 92@93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; no sales. Corn steady at 60c. Oats dull and a shade lower; offered at 52c, with no buyers. Crude Petroleum dull and declined; buyers and sellers apart; nominal at $5; refined quiet and unchanged at 22c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¾c. Bulk meats 10¾@11¼@13¼c; packed bacon, clear sides 12½c, clear shoulders 10¾c; sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard 12¾c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Flour $4.50 @5.00.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Flour lower but in fair demand; Ohio and Indiana $6.87@ 7.75. Wheat dull for unchanged; Ohio and Indiana $1.55@1.60. Rye and corn unchanged. Oats 63c. Whisky 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE.—February 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, firm; No. 1 $1.34½, Oats No 2 51c. Corn dull and nominal. Barley No. 1 scarce at 86c. Barley—No. 2 dull at 67¾c. Mess pork quiet, at $21.25@21.50. Dressed hogs at $6.50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 18.—Cary, Hall and Shoenberger, B & Co; 8 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 200 bbls potatoes, L B McDonald; 40,000 ft lumber, G A Mandorf; 10 tons pig iron, J Crawford & Co; 10 pails tobacco, S H Baird; 5 bbls whisky, Kerr, T & Co; 1 do do, C G Hussey & Co; 25 bbls lish, W B Hays & Son; 2 show cases, Pollard & Phillips; 38 packs frames, Fothergill & L; 10 kgs p barley, E Heazleton; 10 do do, Haworth & D; 2 bbls oat meal, Atwell & Lee; 10 kgs do, J H Lippencoat; 146 sks rye, do do coals, H Wagner & Co; do, 34 do rags, McCracken & G; 176 sks oats, 145 bbls apples, J W Fife; 1 bbls g apples, Baumgerman & Co; 16 coals cider, Waggoner & S; 5 sks c seed, P Duff & Son; 9 bbls apples, J Eyman; 18 do do, P Duff & Son; 25 sks c seed, W G Miller; 2 bbls lager, Voegtly & Co; 2 bbls d apples, Atwell & Lee; 2 casks bacon, Haworth & D; 5 tubs butter, H Rea Jr; 14 bbls apples, 3 do potatoes, 2 sks do, Vanfossen & S; 35 bbls apples, 2 do potatoes, 8 sks d apples, J W Fife; 307 oil bbls, C A Wormeastle; 1 car hoops, McClintock & Bro; 93 bbls meal, T Gilmore; 1 bbl eggs, P Duff & Son; 23 butts tobacco, Johnston & Co; 3 bbls eggs, McBane & A; 1 car lumber, W C Hopper.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 18.—1416 c c hams, 126 bbls mess pork, Wm B Hays & Son; 420 sks flour, Frankein & Veiser; 14 do do, John Gangwich; 12 beef hides, R Micklein; 30 sks d apples, Rankin & Bro; 6 doz mops, M McWhinney & Co; 12 bxs butter, Voight, Mabood & Co; 297 sks barley, P Duff & Son; 168 do do, Mercer & Harper; 90 do do, Spencer, Mack & Co; 2 sks bulk wheat, Marshall, R & Co; 19 bbls ham s, 5 do bulk sides, Jas H Parker; 12 bales cottons

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4.30 P. M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR.....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN...Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT...Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5½ o'clock.
de2:tf A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer

WAUANITA,

Capt. R. REES.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.
fe13 Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer

SAVANNA,

Capt. M. A. COX.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
fe8

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THIS DAY, February 20th, at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer

Silver Lake, No. 4,

Capt. TODD.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
fe2

EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, &c.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

THIS DAY, February 20th, 4 P. M.

The fast and superior passenger and freight steamer

BELLEVERNON,

J. J. DARRAGH.....Commander
T. J. DARRAGH.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, GURIEST & CO., Agents.
fe:

MUSKINGUM RIVER.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

The New and Splendid Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS.

H. DARLINGTON.....Commander.
GEO. L. REPPARD.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.
ja20

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every Monday, 4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer,

R. W. Skillenger,

Capt. F. M FLESHER.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, of FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
de21

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

McClelland & McLean,

(SUCCESSORS TO ARTHUR KIRK.)

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Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Table Glassware, &c.

LUBRICATING, CARBON & HEAD LIGHT OILS,

No. 230 LIBERTY and 175 WOOD ST.,

no16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Tack, Bro. & Co.

PERRY BUILDING,

Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Crude & Refined Petroleum.

TACK BROS.,

Philadelphia.

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W. H. HOWARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard and Lubricating OILS,

Of all Grades.

27 SEVENTH (late Irwin) STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
no11:y99

Logan Brothers & Co.

123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSB'G.

Commission Merchants in

PETROLEUM.

Warehouses: Delaware river, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no1:d3

M. EDWARDS,

Dealer in Petroleum,

INSPECTOR OF CRUDE OILS.

OFFICE—BILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. no6:d61

PITTSBURGH OIL COMPANY,

LUBRICATING OILS,

358 Penn Street.

ja20:3m

B. D. MOORE,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

OIL BARRELS AND STAVES.

OFFICE: BILL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH.
no7:y22

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Brokers in Petroleum, Cooperage, &c.,

Perry's Building, Duquesne Way.

Philadelphia Office: C. C. BURKE, 101 Walnut street.

F. A. DILWORTH,

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Pittsburgh office, 106 Block. | Philadelphia office, 106 Walnut street.

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Manufacturer of Oil Barrels

And dealer in all kinds of Cooperage Stock. Orders promptly filled. Office, BILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. no11:y91

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Corner Duquesne and Eighth street, Pittsburgh Pa. Represented by J. S. Miller, Oil City, Pa.

STONE.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Hone and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms de17:j3

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No. 80 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.

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JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

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Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe10:d3

Max Schamberg,

No. 163 SMITHFIELD STREET,

(Between Sixth and Seventh avenue.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Foreign Exchange and Passage.

Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Silver, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Postal Money Orders or Europe issued under guarantee of the North German Post Department.

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Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Explanations on certain telegrams to Harrisburg last Wednesday are in order.

Rev. White, of Connaught Mission, Ireland, preached in several of our Churches yesterday.

Early Saturday morning the cigar store of Henry Ives Wylie street was robbed of stock the amount of $70.

Who has the authority to represent "The Pittsburgh Sun" in sending telegrams, is the prevailing question now.

Do not forget that to morrow night the Dead Heart will be exhibited at Library Hall for the benefit of the French sufferers.

J. B. McKelvey, Esq., says all the Press shall have a copy of the Fee Bill to be recommended by the Bar Association, before it goes to Harrisburg.

The Dead Heart at the Library Hall to morrow night should attract many wealthy hearts who are willing to aid the suffering French.

We understand telegrams were sent to Harrisburg last Tuesday, and names of citizens signed to them, who repudiate them entirely. Things are working.

On Wednesday, Lent will begin, but to morrow you can wind up the carnival season and aid your fellow men, by going to see the "Dead Heart" at Library Hall.

Pocomoke.—J. Neeb, Esq., one of the proprietors of the *Prebell's Friend*, with his son, Mr. J. N. Neeb, left this morning on one o'clock on a trip to New York, for pleasure.

Washington Infantry.—An order appears in our advertising columns calling out the Washington infantry for parade on Wednesday next, the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

Bilworth.—The funeral of the lamented William Bilworth, Jr., will take place this afternoon at two o'clock. Carriages will leave Jackson & Devore's stables for the residence at one o'clock.

A man called at the Mayors office Saturday morning and stated that he had been robbed of his pocket book containing $25 at the Cold House at Home. He refused to give his name and no action was taken.

A gentleman whose name we cannot ascertain, fell off a scaffold when painting the furniture rooms of C. A. Brocher, on Smithfield street, yesterday afternoon, breaking his finger and otherwise injuring himself.

Our correspondent's communication on the notion of a Home for Aged Women, and the Allegheny Fee Bill is entirely too personal. You may be able to prove it, as you assert, but the law of libel prevents us from publishing it.

In 1845 Pittsburgh was burned to the ground and thousands of people were homeless. It was then that subscription lists were opened throughout the United States in order to aid to our people. Now we are a prosperous, happy city and France is desolated and famished. Let us pay back our debt with interest.

Presentation of Jewels.—A very pleasant presentation took place at McCandless Lodge No. 326, A. Y. M., in Lawrenceville on last Saturday evening, the 18th instant. Mr. Lowe made appropriate remarks in behalf of the lodge presented Past Master John R. Ulam with a Past Masters Jewel. Mr. Ulam responded, returning thanks to the lodge in a brief but pertinent manner.

The Verdict.—The trial of James Austin, indicted for shooting Wilson Waters, colored barber, at East Brady, resulting in the death of the latter, was concluded at Clarion on Saturday last, by a verdict of voluntary manslaughter. He was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail eight months and pay a fine of one hundred dollars. Rather cheap estimate of human life, that.

Stop Robbed.—A dispatch was received at the Central Fire Alarm Telegraph Office late on Saturday night, stating that a man named Carroll had been robbed by a train of cars and killed at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about ten o'clock that night. No particulars were given, but the Coroner was informed of the casuality up to five o'clock yesterday evening.

Attempted Robbery.—At a late hour on Friday night, some person with intent to rob, entered the room occupied by Mr. Nicholas in the St. Nicholas Hotel on Fourth avenue and endeavored to effect an entrance through the third story window, but was frightened away by the occupant of the room and frightened off. Word was at once sent to the nearest police office, but before he arrived the would be thief had decamped.

Dastardly.—For some time past a family living on Locust street has been annoyed by some unknown man ringing their door bell and when a female would answer it jumping off the steps and running. To-night the same thing he was seen doing into the other, when word was sent to the lodger's office, when officer Hamilton arrested the fellow secreted in the house, who on searching the cellar, although it had been carefully guarded, was found to find the miscreant.

Pleasant Occasion.—Dr. A. M. Barr entertained his school friends at his suburban pastoral residence on Friday evening last evening. Although the weather was quite inclement, a large party of the *elite* of our city crowded to the sable mansion, and many of our county and city officials and their families were among the number. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, and all left highly delighted to their host and his accomplished lady with happy recollections of the evening.

The Wood Sawing Machine Company are now finishing one machine *every four minutes*, and have orders for one hundred machines, and will increase their production in the spring to one per day. The increase of sales in 1870 over those in 1869 was 100 per cent, showing the Wood will find a ready response to every demand, the agents deeming it a favor to teach lumbermen, farmers and all how to saw wood at any time. John Biggert & Son 116 Market Street are the agents and solicit a call from all contemplating purchasing. Machines sold on monthly payment plan.

Knights of Pythias.—On Saturday evening a pleasant ceremony took place at Fort Duquesne Lodge, No. 355, of this Order, in their room on Fifth avenue, when the presentation of a handsome gold watch to Mr. Long, a member of the Lodge. The gift, which was of large size and splendidly finished was presented in the name and on behalf of Mr. Long by Mr. J. R. Williams, in a brief but appropriate address, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Long, in a few words of appreciation of the compliment a collation was partaken of and a pleasant evening was thus pleasantly spent.

Grand Entertainment.—The St. Vincent Literary Society gave a grand vocal entertainment in Turner's Hall, East Birmingham on the Saturday evening which was a unique affair. The performance was of a varied character of song, cloud swinging, Magnish and Dramas. The audience was large and appreciative. The performances of Miss Kelly and the Misses Kelly won deserved applause. Grosseteer's gymnastics were artistic. Mr. Grosseteer as the leading character in "Nick of the Woods" with considerable ability. He was supported by an excellent cast. Messrs. Grosseteer and Glenn were especially noteworthy.

Accident on the Pan Handle Railroad.

About nine o'clock on Friday evening, John Means, a resident of Ohio, and employed on the Pan Handle Railroad, met with a terrible accident. He was coupling cars near the mouth of the tunnel above Second avenue, when by some means one of his legs was caught between the bumpers, the thigh bone ribly crushed and the leg broken below the knee. He was placed in a car and taken to some point outside of the city where he can propose be received proper medical attention.

Creditable.

It is with much gratification that we notice the fact that the benefit given for the South Side sufferers by Mr. Aimes at Trimble's Varieties, will net the handsome sum of about $900. Up to Saturday evening $616 had been been handed in, with some sections to which the tickets had not been returned, and which Mr. Aimes thinks will swell the total receipts to the sum first named, $900. This is indeed a handsome result, and is a conclusion that far from all other concerts, and is especially creditable to the energy and public spirit of the South Side people, and to the generosity of the artists composing his troupe.

Birthday Anniversary.

Saturday evening our young friend, Mr. John Hoffman, celebrated the anniversary of his birthday by a very pleasant entertainment to a few of his friends at the elegant dining rooms of Miller & McCullough, Diamond, Allegheny. The occasion was devoid of all formality and proved an exceedingly enjoyable and happy fraternal gathering, which left bright memories with all who participated. Mr. Miller was the recipient of many hearty congratulations at the success with which his life thus far has been marked, and the many prosperity by which he is pursued, rounded. He is a young gentleman of fine social and intellectual abilities and eminently worthy of success.

Attempt to Pass Counterfeit Money.

A young man named Adam Arnold was arrested as the Union Depot, by Officer McRoberts, at about 7 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, for attempting to pass a counterfeit on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, on Mr. Dowe, conductor on the Cincinnati sleeping car, to whom he offered the bill in payment for his ticket. The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner McCandless, and stated that he was from Philadelphia, and that the bill had been given to him by his father, a tobacconist doing business at No. 1327 Germantown avenue in that city, and that he knew it to be a counterfeit. He had two other $50 notes in his possession, both of which were genuine. No action was taken on the evidence given to ascertain the truth of his statements. He was held to await intelligence from Philadelphia.

Shot at Shrovetide.

On Saturday evening a party of cast miners named Sidney Davis, Robert Stidham, Orville Gibbs and Michael Harrington, went into the corner bar saloon of a man named Baker for the purpose of taking a drink. While in the saloon, something was said to a German, who, with a number of his compatriots, was there drinking beer. He replied, when, as is stated by the Germans, a fight took place, pistols were brought into requisition and knocked him down. A row then ensued here interfered and knocked the pistols down and handed them to the proprietor of the party immediately left the saloon. On getting into the street, Davis discovered that one of the pistols he retained in his pocket was still loaded, and in the excitement of the moment he fired it off, the ball striking Harrington in the head, inflicting a severe wound. Davis then returned to the saloon and gave himself up to the police, who took charge of the pistol and made a report to the Mayor. Harrington was taken to his home on Locust street, where he lies in a very precarious condition. Davis was committed to the county jail to await the result of Harrington's wound.

ALMOST FATAL DOSE.

A Druggist's Clerk puts up the Wrong Medicine—Its Effect nearly Fatal.

The fatal effects of employing incompetent or careless clerks in drug stores was very nearly verified in the case of a Mrs. Edgarton, of Allegheny, on Friday last. This lady, who has been ill for some time, received a prescription from her attending physician for bromide of potassa. This she gave to her husband to have filled in Birmingham, to be filled, and he took it to Schmidt's drug store on Carson street in that borough, and the clerk in charge, Mr. Morehead, said that it was entirely different article, and poisonous in its nature. Mrs. E. took one dose of the drug, but the symptoms soon developed, when she such an extent that physicians were summoned, when they gave it as their opinion that she had been poisoned. Up to late hours last night, she was reported in a very dangerous condition, and doubts are entertained of her recovery.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, February 18.—In the case of the United States vs. W. H. Stroud, indicted for selling cigars from unstamped packages, the jury this morning returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Robt. M. Wilson, indicted for neglecting his duty as a revenue storekeeper. Jury out.

Court then adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure.

True merit needs no commendation, established character and professional reputation no stilted praise. Dr. George H. Keyser of our city, whose name is not only a respected one here among his army of friends and admirers, is as familiar as a household word throughout the Union. He has not lived an aimless long life, but to the contrary. A close study of nearly half a century, a practical professional experience passing nearly that length of time, enabled him to produce a medicine that has gained nearly a world-wide celebrity. It is a lung cure. Immediately on the first taking of it the most consumptive to a state of convalescence, or cheat the grave of its prey when ready to ripe. It is the intention of the wrath of the fell destroyer, to meet the terrible disease at the threshold and give it battle. It is the 04 spring, health and longevity, and to conquer. Thousands of recommend pulmonary ills—by dying, no matter the name of Dr. Keyser, and no proclaim the LUNG CURE as the greatest antidote and preventive ever invented. It has no superior. Simply here and effective it stands out as a bright star in a dark horizon among all the pulmonary preparations of the day. No one need fear to take it in large or small doses. It effects all that is represented, curing and healing all throat and lung diseases. We have in our possession, both of which were genuine. The person who sent us these letters gave us permission to publish them, and we feel conscientiously commend it to our readers as a sovereign remedy. The bottle, and we feel confident you will join with us in our hearty words of recommendation.

"The Greatest of These is Charity."

[An esteemed correspondent sends us the following communication, and we feel sure Mr. Gough will favorably suspend it his professional engagements do not prevent him from so doing. ED. GAZETTE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Would you be so kind as to permit me through the columns of your widely circulated paper, to make a suggestion on behalf of the South Side sufferers by the late fire. It is well known to our citizens that many of them have been by this calamity, lost their all and have been turned out of house and home on the cold cheerless of the world. Many of them are poor, and consequently not able to pay for the rent of a house, even if such immediate steps were taken as to put them in possession of comfortable tenements. This is well, but there is another matter that is to be done. Now we would suggest that Mr. Gough be solicited to give one of his lectures in the Opera House, or some other suitable place in our city, and if not too much trouble, that he would deliver a lecture on "Charity," the proceeds to go to the sufferers on the South Side. Mr. Gough is a gentleman of charitable and benevolent disposition, and we have no doubt that he would cheerfully respond to such a call. Let us go to work and make a move in this matter. Let us not sleep, rest, and content ourselves with the mere thought that some one else will do it, but let us all be up and doing. Let us not wait for others to move in the matter, but let us move ourselves. Let us not wait for others to move in the matter, but let us move ourselves. Let us not wait for others to move in the matter, but let us move ourselves